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NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

EDITED BY FREDERIC A. OGG

University of Wisconsin

Jesse Macy, for many years professor of political science at Grinnell College, Iowa, and president of the American Political Science Association in 1916, died early in November, 1919. A pioneer in the United States in the systematic study and teaching of politics in a small institution in a new agricultural community, he gained a national and international reputation in his field.

Born in 1842, in Henry County, Indiana, of a Quaker, abolitionist family, he took an active part in the hospital service of the Union army during the Civil War, and in 1870 was graduated from Iowa (now Grinnell) College. A year later he was appointed principal of the academy at this institution; in 1883 he became acting professor of history and political science in the college; and two years later he was appointed professor of political science (probably the first in this subject), a position which he held until retired as professor *emeritus* in 1912.

Aside from several small books, dealing mainly with local institutions in Iowa, his works are: *The English Constitution* (1897), *Political Parties in the United States, 1841-61* (1900), *Party Organization and Machinery* (1904), and (with J. W. Gannaway) *Comparative Free Government* (1915). Among his shorter articles may be noted his presidential address before the American Political Science Association, on "The Scientific Spirit in Politics," published in this REVIEW for February, 1917.

He made frequent visits to England and the continent of Europe, where he formed personal relations with leading students and men in public life. In 1913, he lectured at a number of French provincial universities on the Harvard Foundation.

Dr. David P. Barrows, professor of political science at the University of California, was on December 2 elected to the presidency of that institution and took office immediately. President Barrows studied at the universities of California, Columbia, and Chicago, receiving his doctor's degree in anthropology at the last-named institution. He went to the Philippines with the Taft Commission, and was successively director of city schools in Manila, chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes, and director of the bureau of education of the islands. He returned to the University of California in 1910, and has since been professor of education, professor of political science, and dean of the faculties. During the war he served as major and lieutenant colonel with the expeditionary forces in Siberia.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been for the past two years assistant secretary of the treasury, has been appointed chief of the division of Latin-American affairs in the department of state and has been granted leave of absence for an additional year.

Dr. Cyrus F. Wicker has been appointed assistant professor of political science at Pennsylvania and is giving Dr. Rowe's courses during the current year. Dr. Wicker was graduated at Yale and received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, where he studied as a Rhodes scholar. In recent years he has been engaged in diplomatic service in Central and South America.

Professor Edgar Dawson, of Hunter College, New York City, has been given leave of absence for the year 1920 to study the teaching of government in secondary schools. He will welcome correspondence with those who are interested in the subject, suggestions as to points which should be covered, or information as to successful experiments now being made in the field. He hopes to publish the results of the year's work in the spring of 1921.

Mr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, whose *New Map of Asia* was published recently by the Century Company, has been chosen by Princeton University to resume the Spencer Trask lectures which were interrupted by the war. He began his work there on November 12, speaking on "What Confronts France."

Dr. Earl W. Crecraft, formerly lecturer in government at New York University and secretary of the Citizens' Federation of Hudson County, N. J., has been appointed professor of political science at the Municipal University of Akron, Ohio.

Professor R. G. Campbell, of Washington and Lee University, has returned to his academic work after spending several months in France with the army educational corps and a few months in London as agent of the United States shipping board.

Thomas H. Reed, professor of municipal government, succeeds President Barrows as chairman of the department of political science at the University of California. The department will be increased by the temporary addition of Professor Edgar Dawson, of Hunter College, New York. Professor Dawson will devote himself to instruction in the teaching of civics and government. Other additions are contemplated.

Two bureaus for research in foreign relations and administration have been organized in the political science department of the University of California. Dr. J. R. Douglas, instructor in political science, is secretary of the bureau of public administration, and Dr. C. E. Martin, lecturer in international law and political science, is secretary of the bureau of international relations.

A series of public lectures was given by members of the department of political science of the University of California during the past semester. The titles and speakers were as follows: "Soviet Government in Eastern Europe," Professor D. P. Barrows; "The League of Nations and the Peace of the World," Professor T. H. Reed; "The Peace Conference and Its Problems," Dr. L. Ehrlich; "Theodore Roosevelt and American Foreign Policy," Dr. C. E. Martin; "The Government and the Railroad Problem," Dr. J. R. Douglas; "The Politics of the Industrial Crisis," Professor T. H. Reed.

Professor H. G. James, of the University of Texas, has been promoted to a full professorship in the department of political science.

Professor Raymond G. Gettell, of Amherst College, will give courses in political science at Cornell University next summer.

A memorial fellowship fund has been provided at Amherst College, for the study of social, economic, and political institutions. Appointments will be open to graduates of any college or university, and will be based on evidence of marked mental ability, promise of original work, qualities of leadership, and a spirit of service. A fellow will be appointed every second year for a period of not more than four years. It is desired that at least half of the period shall be spent in study in Europe, and the last year at Amherst College, where a course of lectures may be given. The fund will provide \$2000 a year for each fellow. The committee in charge will include three from Amherst College, one associated with some other college or university, and one business or professional man.

A notable change in college organization has resulted from action taken last June by the trustees of the College of the City of New York. As now organized, it consists of three distinct but closely articulated schools: the college of arts and science, the school of technology, and the school of business and civic administration. The change was largely an outgrowth of the expansion of the college along lines of business and civic instruction under the direction of Professor Frederick B. Robinson. The former department of political science has been divided. The courses in economics and business have been made the basis of the school of business and civic administration, of which Professor Robinson is dean. Another portion of the old department is reconstituted as the department of government and sociology under the direction of Professor W. B. Guthrie.

Dr. George H. Derry, assistant professor of political science at the University of Kansas during the year 1918-19, is lecturing in the department of economics and politics at Bryn Mawr College, during the absence of Professor Marion P. Smith, who is spending her sabbatical year in the Far East.

Mr. John Barrett has announced his intention to retire from the office of director-general of the Pan American Union at the close of the present fiscal year. It is stated that he will, after a time, become president of a new unofficial Pan American organization which is planned to be "the most practical and comprehensive combination for the development of international commerce and goodwill that has ever been formed."

The New York State Reconstruction Commission has published a comprehensive report on *Retrenchment and Reorganization in the State Government* which advocates extensive changes in the state governmental machinery, including, among other things, the consolidation of numerous departments, centralization of executive responsibility, extension of the governor's term to four years, and a consolidated budget system with accounting control over spending officers.

The members of the Pennsylvania commission on constitutional amendment and revision were announced by Governor Sproul in November. The commission consists of twenty-five members appointed by the governor, under the chairmanship of the attorney-general of the state, William I. Shaefter. The selections show a desire to make the body representative of widely varying tendencies of thought and interest. The commission includes U. S. Attorney-General Palmer; Hampton L. Carson; U. S. Secretary of Labor Wilson; ex-President Sharpless of Haverford College; T. DeWitt Cuyler, railway attorney; former judges Sulzberger and Gordon; Gifford Pinchot; Provost Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania; and F. N. Thorpe, professor of political science and constitutional law at the University of Pittsburgh. There are two women members. The commission was created to prepare a draft of a revised constitution for submission to a convention which is to be provided for at the session of the legislature in 1921.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York was held at the Hotel Astor November 21-22. The general subject under consideration was railroad legislation, and sessions were devoted to each of the following topics: the railroads and the shipper, the railroads and the investor, the railroads and labor, and the railroads and the public. Among persons who read papers or otherwise participated in the program were B. H. Meyer, interstate commerce commissioner; John E. Oldham, banker of Boston; Thomas W. Hulme, chairman of the President's committee on federal valuation; Frederick C. Howe, former commissioner of immigration at the port of New York; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Emory R. Johnson, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; and Albert M. Todd, president of the Public Ownership League of America. The speakers at the annual dinner were Hon. Schuyler Merritt, member of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce; Howard Elliott,

president of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives; and Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Engineers. The complete proceedings have been published by the Academy.

By the addition of two members to the teaching staff of the school of government, instruction in political science at the University of Texas has been amplified along two lines. One of these is Latin-American government and diplomacy, in which courses are offered by Professor C. H. Cunningham, who has specialized in the field of Latin-American affairs, has traveled extensively in South and Central American countries, and was last year in Mexico as vice-consul. The other subject is American diplomacy and world politics, in charge of Mr. C. P. Patterson, who is giving special attention to the relations of the United States to Europe, to the problems growing out of the League of Nations, to the political aspects of reconstruction, and to the relations of the United States to China, Japan, and other Far Eastern states.

To improve instruction in the school of government, and to develop facilities for advanced instruction in research, a bureau of government research has been established, to continue the work begun by the bureau of municipal research and reference, and in addition, to undertake research work along other lines. Digests and bulletins are in preparation on important subjects in state, county, and municipal government. The primary purpose of the bureau will be to serve as a laboratory and reference bureau for the students in the school; but its facilities will also be available, so far as possible, to public officials, to interested citizens, and to anyone who may call upon the university for governmental information. Mr. Frank M. Stewart is in charge of the bureau staff, and is the secretary-treasurer of the League of Texas Municipalities. The library and seminar room conducted in connection with the bureau is in charge of Mrs. Sarah S. Edwards, who has had experience in reference library work in the Brooklyn public library and the Indiana legislative reference library.

The International Labor Conference held in November in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Building, Washington, was the first important assembly of its kind brought together under the terms of the Peace Treaty. Its significance, however, was not generally appreciated in Washington or throughout the United States. On account of unfortunate newspaper notices and certain speeches made

in Congress, the idea went abroad that this conference was composed of radical labor leaders who desired to upset present conditions and bring about industrial revolution. The contrary was the truth. Attending the conference were almost 300 delegates and advisers, from 30 different countries. One-third of these were delegates of the governments, and were almost exclusively leading statesmen or men prominent in public affairs. Another third consisted of employers of labor and representatives of capital, including many of the greatest employers of Europe and Japan. The remaining third was made up of representatives of labor organizations in the participating countries, and with hardly an exception these were men of ability and sincerity who wished to do their part in bringing labor and capital closer together. Although the United States, not having ratified the Peace Treaty, was unable to participate officially, the conference elected Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson as its chairman. All discussions and resolutions were interpreted from English into French or from French into English, as was required; and the proceedings were reported not only in English and in French, but in Spanish, for the benefit of the large number of delegates from Spanish-speaking countries. The conference made specific recommendations on many points affecting labor, and appointed a governing board to carry on its work until the next meeting should be held, in 1920.

The Civil Service Reform League has issued an important preliminary report, prepared by a committee of which Dr. Ellery C. Stowell was chairman, on the subject of needed reforms in the American diplomatic and consular service. The principal recommendations are: (1) placing the services strictly on a merit basis; (2) purchase of embassies, legations, and consulates; (3) an increase of the salary scale in all branches; (4) abolition of the rule, known as the state quota, according to which appointments in the foreign service are distributed among the states in proportion to the number of inhabitants; (5) more general selection, by the President and other appointing officers, of the representatives at international conferences from the foreign service and from the experts in the employ of the government; and (6) completion of the Americanization of the consular service by the appointment of salaried vice-consuls, after examination, to act in the place of foreigners now serving.

Specific recommendations with a view to guaranteeing the merit basis are: (a) that the age limit for entering the service be reduced so

as not to exceed 30 years; (b) that the examinations be held at a fixed date (preferably at the end of the academic year), with such supplementary examinations as may be necessary; (c) that examinations for both branches of the service be open to any citizen of the United States without designation by the President or recommendation by senators or representatives; (d) that the written examinations be held by the civil service commission in the principal cities where civil service examinations are held; (e) that the written examination set each year be published with the ratings of the successful candidates; (f) that candidates who pass the written examination with a certain approved rating be certified by a local examiner to receive transportation to Washington for the purpose of taking the oral examination; (g) that candidates who pass the oral examination be given a period of trial and instruction at the department of state before nomination for appointment.

To eliminate political considerations it is advocated in particular: (a) that the President be urged to fill the post of minister by the promotion of capable officers in the foreign service, and that when a vacancy occurs the secretary of state be required to submit to the President for his consideration the names of secretaries and consuls who merit promotion; (b) that ministers be appointed to a grade and not to a specific post; (c) that the President be urged, in as far as practicable, to promote ministers to embassies when vacant; (d) that examinations be held every year for those who wish to be transferred from the consular to the diplomatic service, or vice versa, and that from the candidates successful in passing the tests a certain number be transferred; (e) that the promotion of consuls be from grade to grade, with a reasonable period (at least one year) of service in each grade; (f) that the existing rule permitting the appointment to the foreign service without examination of certain employees of the department of state be restricted to employees who have entered the department after examination or have served therein not less than five years.

Annual Meeting. The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at Cleveland, December 29–31, 1919. Over a hundred members registered, and the number of persons in attendance was probably about one hundred and forty. Several other organizations were in session at Cleveland at the same time, including the American Historical Association, the National Municipal League, and the American Association of University Professors. Joint sessions were held with the first two of these associations.